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Jeffrey A. Dickstein, Plaintiff appearing Pro Se

FILED

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RICHARD W. WIEKING CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

JEFFREY A. DICKSTEIN,	CASE NO. 12-CV-4676 EDL
Plaintiff,	PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE RE PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION
STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA,	
et al.	Date: October 16, 2002
Defendants	Time: 9:00 a.m.
Defendants.	Courtroom E - 15th Floor Magistrate Judge Elizabeth D. Laporte

Comes now Plaintiff Jeffrey A. Dickstein (hereinafter referred to as "Dickstein") who pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 and Local Rules 65-1 and 7-10, move this Court for a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause re Preliminary injunction enjoining Defendant State Bar Court of the State Bar of California, its employees and agents, from proceeding with the trial now scheduled to commence on October 30, 2012 at 1:30 p.m. in the case of In the Matter of Jeffrey Alan Dickstein, Case No. 10-C-7932-PEM until further order of this Court. This Motion is based upon the Complaint for Prospective Injunctive and Declaratory Relief (hereinafter "Complaint") filed in this matter and attached hereto as Exhibit A, the separate Memorandum of Points and Authorities filed concurrently herewith, the Declaration of Jeffrey A. Dickstein filed concurrently herewith, and the proposed Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause re Preliminary Injunction filed concurrently herewith. In support of said Motion, Dickstein makes the following showing:

1. Dickstein is an individual person resident in the State of Oklahoma. Dickstein has

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Plaintiff's Ex Parte Motion for TRO

2. Defendant State Bar Court of the State Bar of California (hereinafter referred to as "State Bar Court") is an administrative court established by Defendant the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California to act in its place and stead in the determination of disciplinary proceedings.

- 3. On November 24, 2010, Dickstein was found guilty of a misdemeanor criminal contempt under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 401(3) in the case of *In re Dickstein*, Case No. 3:10-mc-00063-MCR (U.S.Dist.Ct., N.D. Fla).
- 4. On January 17, 2012, Defendant State Bar Court, Review Department, operating "In Bank," issued its order as follows:

This case is referred to the hearing department under the authority of California Rules of Court, rule 9.10(a), for a hearing and decision recommending the discipline to be imposed in the event that the hearing department finds that the facts and circumstances surrounding the misdemeanor violation of 18 United States Code section 401(3) (criminal contempt), of which Jeffrey Alan Dickstein was convicted, involved moral turpitude or other misconduct warranting discipline. [Emphasis added.]

- 5. On January 27, 2012, Defendant State Bar Court, Hearing Department, issued and caused to be served on Dickstein a "Notice of Hearing on Conviction (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 6101, 6102)" to which was attached Defendant State Bar Court Review Department's order of January 17, 2012. Said proceedings have continued from said date to the present.
- 6. Proceedings under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102 are known as "Conviction Proceedings."
- 7. Original jurisdiction in "Conviction Proceedings under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102 was with Defendant California Supreme Court.
- 8. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(e) directs Defendant California Supreme Court to dismiss misdemeanor conviction proceedings if the crime itself, or the circumstances of its commission, did not involve moral turpitude.
- 9. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(f) gave Defendant California Supreme Court the discretion to refer the "Conviction Proceedings" or any part thereof to the State Bar for hearing, report, and recommendation.

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- 10. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(I) provided that no other provision providing a procedure for the disbarment or suspension of an attorney was authorized in a "Conviction Proceeding" unless expressly made applicable.
- Defendant California Supreme Court, contending it has "inherent jurisdiction" 11. regarding the discipline of attorneys, and therefore is not required to follow the mandates of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101 and 6102, made referrals to Defendant State Bar Court in "Conviction Proceedings" for hearing and decision recommending the discipline to be imposed in the event the State Bar Court found that the facts and circumstances surrounding the attorney's crime for which he was convicted involved moral turpitude or "other misconduct warranting discipline."
- On or about January, 2007, Defendant California Supreme Court delegated to 12. Defendant State Bar Court its "statutory powers" under Business and Professions Code Sections 6101-6102 when it promulgated California Rules of Court, Rule 9.10(a). From this point of time, Defendant State Bar Court, rather than Defendant California Supreme Court, exercised original jurisdiction in "Conviction Proceedings."
- Defendant The Office of the Chief Trial Counsel of the State Bar of California 13. (hereinafter "OCTC") admitted in "The State Bar's Pretrial Statement" filed in connection with the Pretrial Conference held on August 8, 2012, that "Respondent's conviction does not involve moral turpitude." See The State Bar's Pretrial Statement and Exhibit List, p. 1, line 28 - p. 2, line 1, Exhibit B attached hereto.
- Despite only being delegated "statutory authority" in "Conviction Proceedings," 14. Defendant State Bar Court contends it has the same "inherent authority" of Defendant California Supreme Court, contends it has the authority to investigate the issue of "other misconduct warranting discipline" and contends it is not required to comply with the provisions of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(e). See Order Denying Memorandum Seeking Dismissal for Want of Jurisdiction, filed August 28, 2012, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit C.
- 15. Despite Dickstein's efforts to require Defendant State Bar Court to follow the mandates of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102, Defendant State Bar Court, in excess of its

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delegated statutory authority, intends to proceed to trial on the issue of "other misconduct warranting discipline. See Status Conference Order Filed May 30, 2012, Exhibit D attached hereto.

- 16. The combination of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6068 and California State Bar Rules of Procedure (hereinafter "State Bar Rule(s)") 5.81, 5.82, 5.83 and 5.100 mandate that Dickstein appear at the trial on his "Conviction Proceeding" and further mandate that if Dickstein does not appear, his default will be entered, the facts alleged in the notice of disciplinary charges will be deemed admitted, Defendant State Bar Court must recommend Dickstein be disbarred, Dickstein will be prohibited from participating further in the proceeding, will not receive any further notices or pleadings, and his default can only be set aside because of mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect.
- 17. On July 19, 2012, Dickstein filed in Defendant State Bar Court his motion alleging the operation of the above statute and rules' automatic finding of culpability and punishment by disbarment, based solely upon his inability to attend the trial due to his financial condition, deprived him of due process of law. Dickstein attached to said motion his Affidavit of Financial Status.
- 18. Despite notice of Dickstein's financial condition, and knowledge that Dickstein was not a resident of the State of California, the OCTC served Dickstein, by mail, rather than personally, a "Trial Subpoena" to attend the trial on the "Conviction Proceeding," in violation of Cal. Code of Civil Procedure §§ 1987 and 1989, and State Bar Rule 5.62. On August 3, 2012, Dickstein filed in Defendant State Bar Court his Motion to Quash Trial Subpoena. A copy of said Motion is attached hereto as Exhibit E. At no time did the OCTC pay, or offer to pay, witness fees.
- 19. On August 8, 2012, Defendant State Bar Court acknowledged Dickstein's "only source of income is social security and therefore, he is unable to afford the cost of appearing at trial" and quashed the "Trial Subpoena." See Minute Order filed August 9, 2012, Exhibit F attached hereto.
 - 20. Thereafter, on August 10, 2012, and having been fully advised of the requirements Plaintiff's Ex Parte Motion for TRO

of Cal. Code of Civil Procedure §§ 1987 and 1989, and State Bar Rule 5.62, the OCTC mailed to Dickstein a "Notice in Lieu of Subpoena." On August 20, 2012, Dickstein filed in Defendant State Bar Court his Motion to Quash Notice in Lieu of Subpoena." A copy of said Motion is attached hereto as Exhibit G. At no time did the OCTC pay, or offer to pay, witness fees despite Dickstein's demand for such payment.

- 21. On August 28, 2012, Defendant State Bar Court issued its Order Denying Motion to Quash Notice in Lieu of Subpoena, stating in part: "Respondent's purported financial inability to travel to California for trial does not negate his professional obligation as a member of the State Bar of California to appear at trial or override the State Bar's right to question respondent in person. Nor does respondent's purported financial inability to travel to California preclude the court from entering his default if he fails to appear at trial." See Order Denying Motion to Quash Notice in Lieu of Subpoena, p. 2, Exhibit H attached hereto.
- 22. On September 14, 2012, Dickstein filed in Defendant State Bar Court his Motion to Abate Pending Federal Case Resolution, which Motion was denied on September 24, 2012. Said Order again stated "Respondent or his counsel must appear at trial on this matter or the court will enter respondent's default for failing to appear at trial." A copy of said order is attached hereto as Exhibit I.
- 23. As is more fully set forth in the Memorandum of Points and Authorities filed concurrently herewith, the conduct of Defendants, and each of them, in asserting jurisdiction over Dickstein regarding "other misconduct warranting discipline" in a "Conviction "Proceeding" under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101 and 6102, and California Rule of Court 9.10(a), is a violation of Dickstein's rights to equal protection of the law and due process of law under U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV.
- 24. As is more fully set forth in the Memorandum of Points and Authorities filed concurrently herewith, in promulgating and enforcing State Bar Rules that deny Dickstein access to the State Bar Court to defend himself based solely upon his indigent status, Defendants, and each of them, are violating Dickstein's rights to equal protection of the law and due process of law under U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV.

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- 25. The violation of Dickstein's rights to equal protection and due process of law under U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV are ongoing, and unless restrained by Order of this Court, Dickstein's constitutional rights will be violated on or about October 30, 2012 when Defendant State Bar Court finds him in default, and recommends his disbarment for engaging in "other misconduct warranting discipline" in violation of, and in excess of, the State Bar Court's statutory and delegated authority.
- 26. Unless restrained by Order of this Court, the entry of said default will constitute irreparable harm in that Dickstein will be precluded from seeking any further relief, either before Defendant State Bar Court or on review in Defendant California Supreme Court, in that Dickstein will have no grounds to set aside the default on the basis of mistake, inadvertence, surprise or excusable neglect.
- 27. In that Defendant State Bar Court is clearly exceeding its statutory and delegated authority, and the application of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6068 State Bar Rules 5.81, 5.82, 5.83 and 5.100 unconstitutionally discriminate against indigent litigants, Dickstein is extremely likely to succeed on the merits on his Complaint for prospective injunctive and declaratory relief.
- 28. The balance of equities is in Dickstein's favor in that he will be irreparably harmed while Defendant's, and each of them, suffer no consequence whatsoever from awaiting this Court's decision on the merits of his Complaint for prospective injunctive and declaratory relief. According to Exhibit B attached hereto, all of the evidence Defendant OCTC intends to offer at the trial are documents already in its possession, and the only witness Defendant OCTC intends to call is Dickstein.
- 29. Issuance of the requested injunction is in the Public's best interest. All Defendants are either governmental entities and/or employees. Defendants' willful and abject refusal to follow statutory mandates and to operate within the confines of their statutory and delegated jurisdiction is tyranny. Congress enacted the Civil Rights Act expressly to enjoin state actors, including state judges, from violating the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
 - 30. None of the Defendants will suffer any financial damage from the issuance of the Plaintiff's Ex Parte Motion for TRO

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requested temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, and therefore no security bond is necessary.

31. On October 12, 2012, Dickstein served Defendant State Bar Court, by overnight mail, with a copy of this Motion, the separate Memorandum of Points and Authorities filed concurrently herewith, the Declaration of Jeffrey A. Dickstein filed concurrently herewith, and the Proposed Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause re Preliminary Injunction submitted concurrently herewith.

WHEREFORE Dickstein moves the Court for the issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause re Preliminary injunction enjoining Defendant State Bar Court of the State Bar of California, its employees and agents, from proceeding with the trial now scheduled to commence on October 30, 2012 at 1:30 p.m. in the case of *In the Matter of Jeffrey Alan Dickstein*, Case No. 10-C-7932-PEM until further order of this Court.

Dated: October 12, 2012.

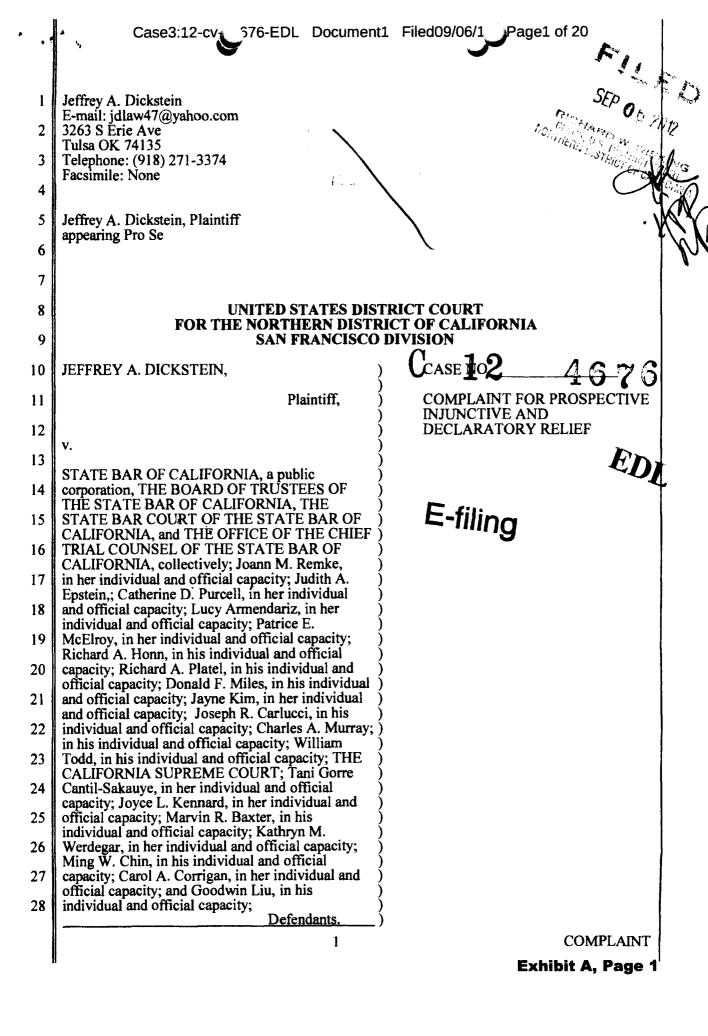
Jeffrey A. Dickstein Plaintiff pro se

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 12, 2012, at Tulsa, Oklahoma, I served Defendant State Bar Court by United States Post Office overnight mail, addressed as follows:

State Bar Court 180 Howard Street, 6th Floor San Francisco, CA 94105-1639

Frey A. Dickstein



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Comes now Plaintiff Jeffrey A. Dickstein (hereinafter referred to as "Dickstein") who, for causes of action against the herein above named defendants, alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1331; 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3), 28 U.S.C. § 2201, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
 - 2. Venue is properly set in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b).

PARTIES

- 3. Dickstein is an individual person resident in the State of Oklahoma. Dickstein has not been resident of the State of California since approximately 1981.
- 4. Defendant, State Bar of California (hereinafter referred to as "State Bar"), is a public corporation with principal office located at 180 Howard St, San Francisco, CA 94105 within the above said judicial district. The State Bar is the administrative arm of the California Supreme Court regarding the discipline and membership of attorneys who are admitted and licensed to practice law in California. Defendant State Bar also bills and collects membership fees and disciplinary fees.
- Defendant Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California (hereinafter referred to 5. as "Board of Trustees") governs Defendant State Bar. The main office of the Board of Trustees is located at 180 Howard St, San Francisco, CA 94105. Defendant Board of Trustees create the Rules (hereinafter referred to as "State Bar Rule") that govern Defendant State Bar, including the rules of procedure that govern proceedings in Defendant State Bar Court.
- Defendant State Bar Court of the State Bar of California (hereinafter referred to as "State Bar Court" is an administrative court established by the Board of Trustees to act in its place and stead in the determination of disciplinary proceedings. The main office of the State Bar Court is located at 180 Howard St, San Francisco, CA 94105.
- Defendants Joann M. Remke, Judith A. Epstein and Catherine D. Purcell are the 7. three judges comprising the Review Department of the State Bar Court (hereinafter referred to as "Review Department"), are residents of the State of California, and are sued herein in their individual and official capacities.

- 8. Defendants Lucy Armendariz and Patrice E. McElroy are the two judges comprising the Hearing Department of the State Bar Court (hereinafter referred to as "Hearing Department") in San Francisco, California, are residents of the State of California, and are sued herein in their individual and official capacities.
- 9. Defendants Richard A. Honn, Richard A. Platel and Donald F. Miles are the three judges comprising the Hearing Department of the State Bar Court in Los Angeles, California, are residents of the State of California, and are sued herein in their individual and official capacities.
- 10. Defendant the Office of the Chief Trial Counsel of the State Bar of California (hereinafter referred to as "OCTC") is an office created by delegation of Defendant Board of Trustees. The main office of the OCTC is located at 180 Howard St, San Francisco, CA 94105.
- 11. Defendants Jayne Kim, Chief Trial Counsel, Joseph R. Carlucci, Deputy Chief Trial Counsel, Charles A. Murray, Acting Assistant Chief Trial Counsel, and William Todd, Deputy Trial Counsel are all agents and/or employees of Defendant State Bar, are residents of the State of California, and are sued herein in their individual and official capacities.
- 12. Defendant California Supreme Court is an entity created by the Constitution of the State of California, with principal place of business located at 350 McAllister Street, San Francisco, CA 94102-4797. The California Supreme Court has final authority over the admission and discipline of attorneys admitted and licensed to practice in California.
- 13. Defendants Tani Gorre Cantil-Sakauye, Joyce L. Kennard, Marvin R. Baxter, Kathryn M. Werdegar, Ming W. Chin, Carol A. Corrigan and Goodwin Liu are judges of the California Supreme Court, are residents of the State of California, and are sued herein in their individual and official capacities.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- 14. Defendant California Supreme Court asserts The State Bar Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6000 et seq. did not delegate to the State Bar, the Legislature, the Executive Branch, or any other entity its inherent judicial authority over the admission and discipline of attorneys.
- 15. On December 22, 1976, a Clerk of Defendant California Supreme Court sent Dickstein a document stating he was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law, has taken an

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oath as required by law, and is licensed as such attorney and counselor to practice in all the Courts of the State.

- Article 6, Section 9 of the California Constitution provides that "The State Bar of 16. California is a public corporation. Every person admitted and licensed to practice law in this State is and shall be a member of the State Bar except while holding office as a judge of a court of record."
- 17. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6067 provides that "Every person on his admission shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California, and faithfully to discharge the duties of any attorney at law to the best of his knowledge and ability. A certificate of the oath shall be indorsed upon his license."
- At no time has Dickstein ever received a document denominated as a "license" 18. that has a "certificate of [his] oath indorsed upon" it.
- 19. Dickstein did not have the funds to pay State Bar membership fees for the year 2011.
- 20. During a four month period prior to January 22, 2011, Dickstein requested from Defendant State Bar the form to voluntary resign from the State Bar, which form was only available by requesting it from Defendant State Bar.
- When after four months Dickstein did not receive the form, he sent a certified 21. letter of resignation to the State Bar notifying Defendant State Bar that his resignation was effective immediately.
- Dickstein received a "Final Delinquent Notice" regarding nonpayment of 22. membership fees, dated March 9, 2011.
- On May 5, 2011, Dickstein received a final reminder e-mail stating Defendant 23. State Bar had not received Dickstein's membership fees.
- On May 17, 2011, Dickstein responded by e-mail stating that he had resigned and 24. asking Defendant State Bar to adjust its membership records accordingly.
- On or about May 26, 2011, Dickstein received from Defendant California 25. Supreme Court an order of suspension for nonpayment of membership fees.

- 26. On or about June 3, 2011, Dickstein received from Defendant State Bar a Notice of Entry of Order for Suspension for Nonpayment of Fees. That letter stated Dickstein would be subject to continually accruing penalties and/or costs.
- 27. On June 24, 2011, and under duress of being charged accruing penalties and/or costs, and because Defendant State Bar and Defendant California Supreme Court refused to acknowledged Dickstein's resignation, filed an Application for Transfer to Inactive Membership Status and a 2011 Fee Waiver Application Form.
- 28. Dickstein's under duress Application for Transfer to Inactive Membership Status and Fee Waiver Application was accepted, and Dickstein was placed on inactive membership status.
- 29. Throughout the course of communication with Defendant State Bar, Dickstein asserted his being compelled to be a member of Defendant State Bar, and being forced to pay membership fees, non-payment of which subjected him to additionally accruing penalties and/or costs, violated his United States Constitution First Amendment right of freedom of association, citing to Gitlow v. New York, 268 U.S. 652, 45 S.Ct. 625, 69 L.Ed. 1138 (1925); Roberts v. United States Jaycees, 468 U.S. 609, 622, 104 S.Ct. 3244, 82 L.Ed.2d 462 (1984); Boy Scouts of America, et al. v. Dale, 530 U.S. 640, 647-48, 120 S.Ct. 2446, 147 L.Ed.2d 554(2000); and Keller v. State Bar of California, 496 U.S. 1, 4-5, 110 S.Ct. 2228, 110 L.Ed.2d 1 (1990).
- 30. Despite having been advised of their violation of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, Defendants, and each of them, relying upon State Bar Rules 2.37 (regarding voluntary resignation) and 5.420 (regarding resignation with charges pending), based upon Cal. Rules of Court (which are promulgated by Defendant California Supreme Court) 9.21(b), continue to assert: 1) Dickstein is a member of Defendant State Bar; 2) Dickstein has no Federal Constitution First Amendment Right not to be a member of the Defendant State Bar; 3) Dickstein continues to be subject to the jurisdiction of Defendants, and each of them; 4) Dickstein can be compelled to pay Defendant State Bar membership fees even if he does not have the funds to do so, no longer practices law in any jurisdiction, State or Federal; 5) Dickstein is subject to accruing penalties and costs if he does not pay membership fees for each year such

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27 28 membership fees are billed to members of Defendant State Bar; and 6) Dickstein can be forced to pay costs of disciplinary proceedings even though he has resigned and there is no need for disciplinary proceedings "to ensure that the public, the courts, and the profession are protected against unsuitable legal practitioners" the reason stated by Defendant California Supreme Court as the purpose of State Bar disciplinary proceedings.

- 31. Disciplinary costs, including costs to resign with charges pending are penalties under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6086.10 and 6086.13 and State Bar Rule 5.129. Said statutes and rule authorize Defendant State Bar to receive thousands of dollars from a member of the State Bar if it prevails, but only allows the member to receive a few dollars if the member prevails.
- 32. During the course of providing representation to Claudia and Mark Hirmer in the criminal case of United States v. Hirmer, et al., Case No. 3:08-cr-00079-MCR (U.S.Dist.Ct., N.D. Fla), Dickstein was required by Local Rule to continue to provide representation even if he was not paid legal fees.
 - 33. Dickstein went broke representing the Hirmers through completion of the trial.
- After the trial, but before sentencing, Dickstein filed a motion to be relieved as 34. counsel on the grounds, among others, that he could no longer afford to practice law, having to give up his apartment, telephone and internet service, did not have the money to continue to represent the Hirmers, including paying for a trial transcript, flying to Florida to attend sentencing; and paying the appellate filing fee and costs of preparing a brief, all of which Dickstein was required to pay under the Northern District of Florida's local rule.
- When that motion was denied and the Court sua sponte appointed Dickstein under 35. the CJA, Dickstein filed a motion for reconsideration, raising issues that arose subsequent to the filing of his motion to be relieved as counsel, including, but not by way of limitation, a conflict of interest.
- As a direct and proximate result of filing said documents, Dickstein was charged **36**. in In re Dickstein, Case no. 3:10-mc-00063-MCR (U.S.Dist.Ct., N.D. Fla) with committing a misdemeanor criminal contempt under the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 401(3).

- 37. On November 24, 2010, Dickstein was found guilty of said misdemeanor criminal contempt and was sentenced to serve 90 days in custody, said sentence to be stayed pending appeal.
- 38. On August 9, 2011, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Dickstein's misdemeanor criminal contempt conviction.
- 39. Dickstein was incarcerated in the Santa Rosa County Jail, Santa Rosa, Florida between November 28, 2011 and February 24, 2012.
- 40. During Dickstein's incarceration, Defendant State Bar charged Dickstein membership fees for the year 2012, which fees were paid by Dickstein's son in order to avoid accruing penalties and/or costs, as Dickstein had no access to telephone, letters, or legal ability to contest being charged said fees due to his incarceration in a Florida County Jail.
- 41. On or about April 21, 2011, Defendant OCTC filed with Defendant State Bar Court in In the Matter of the Conviction of Jeffrey Alan Dickstein, No. 70638, A Member of the State Bar, Case No. 10-C-7932 (hereinafter referred to as "In re Dicktein") a "Transmittal of Records of Conviction of Attorney (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 9.5 et seq.)".
- 42. On June 1, 2011, Defendant State Bar Court, Review Department, operating "In Bank," issued its order acknowledging Dickstein's misdemeanor criminal contempt conviction, but took no action at that time.
- 43. On or about December 8, 2011, Defendant OCTC filed with Defendant State Bar Court in *In re Dickstein*, a "Supplemental Transmittal of Records of Conviction of Attorney (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 9.5 et seq.)".
- On January 17, 2012, Defendant State Bar Court, Review Department, operating"In Bank," issued its order as follows:

This case is referred to the hearing department under the authority of California Rules of Court, rule 9.10(a), for a hearing and decision recommending the discipline to be imposed in the event that the hearing department finds that the facts and circumstances surrounding the misdemeanor violation of 18 United States Code section 401(3) (criminal contempt), of which Jeffrey Alan Dickstein was convicted, involved moral turpitude or other misconduct warranting discipline. [Emphasis added.]

COMPLAINT

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- 45. On January 27, 2012, Defendant State Bar Court, Hearing Department, issued and caused to be served on Dickstein a "Notice of Hearing on Conviction (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 6101, 6102)" to which was attached Defendant State Bar Court Review Department's order of January 17, 2012. Said proceedings have continued from said date to the present.
- Proceedings under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102 are known as 46. "Conviction Proceedings."
- 47. Section 6101(a) provides that an attorney convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude can be disbarred or suspended.
- 48. Section 6101(b) commands California district attorneys, city attorneys, or other prosecuting agencies to notify the Office of the State Bar of California of the pendency of an action against an attorney charging a felony or misdemeanor immediately upon obtaining information that the defendant is an attorney.
- Section 6101(c) commands any California clerk of a court in which an attorney is 49. convicted of a crime to, within 48 hours after the conviction, transmit a certified copy of the record of conviction to the Office of the State Bar. Thereafter, the Office of the State Bar is commanded to, within 5 days, examine the record of conviction to determine if the conviction involves, or may involve moral turpitude, and if so, to transmit within five days the record of conviction to the Supreme Court with such other records and information as may be appropriate to establish the Supreme Court's jurisdiction. If a clerk of court fails to perform its duty, or the conviction, as in this case, was had outside of California, the State Bar of California has discretion to procure and transmit the record of conviction to the Supreme Court.
- Section 6101(d) commands that proceedings to disbar or suspend an attorney on 50. account of such a conviction shall be undertaken by the Supreme Court pursuant to the procedures provided Section 6101 and Section 6102 upon the receipt of a certified copy of the record of conviction.
- 51. Section 6102(a) requires the Supreme Court, upon the receipt of the certified copy of the record of conviction, to review it to see if it appears therefrom that the crime of which the attorney was convicted involved, or that there is probable cause to believe that it involved, moral

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turpitude or was a felony. If the Supreme Court so concludes, it is commanded to suspend the attorney until the time for appeal has elapsed, if no appeal has been taken, or until the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, or has otherwise become final, and until the further order of the court.

- 52. Section 6102(b) defines what is and is not a felony under the laws of California with respect to proceedings under the authority of Sections 6101 and 6102. Section 6102(d) defines what is and is not a felony under the laws of a jurisdiction other than California.
- 53. Section 6102(c) identifies the procedure to be followed after a conviction of a crime that involves, or may involve moral turpitude, or is a felony, becomes final. The Supreme Court is commanded to summarily disbar the attorney if: 1) the offense is a felony and an element of the offense is the specific intent to deceive, defraud, steal, or make or suborn a false statement; or 2) involved moral turpitude.
- 54. Section 6102(e) describes the procedure to be followed if the Supreme Court determines the felony conviction did not contain an element of specific intent to deceive, defraud, steal, or make or suborn a false statement or involved moral turpitude. The attorney must be given a hearing after adequate notice and opportunity to be heard. If the Supreme Court determines after the hearing that the crime of which the attorney was convicted, or the circumstances of its commission, involved moral turpitude, the Supreme Court is commanded to enter an order disbarring the attorney or suspending him or her from practice for a limited time. If the Supreme Court does not determine the crime, or the circumstances of its commission involved moral turpitude, the Supreme Court is commanded to dismiss the proceedings.
- 55. Section 6102(f) gives the Supreme Court the discretion to refer the proceedings or any part thereof or issue therein, including the nature or extent of discipline, to the State Bar for hearing, report, and recommendation.
- 56. Section 6102(h) commands the Supreme Court to prescribe rules for the practice and procedure in proceedings conducted pursuant to Sections 6101 and 6102.
- Section 6102(i) provides that no other provision providing a procedure for the 57. disbarment or suspension of an attorney is applicable to a conviction proceeding unless expressly

58. Defendant California Supreme Court has promulgated Court Rules. Title 9 of those rules, consisting of Rules 9.1 - 9.61, pertain to Law Practice, Attorneys, and Judges. The only one of those Rules pertaining to Section 6101 and 6102 conviction proceedings is Rule 9.10(a) which states:

The State Bar Court exercises statutory powers under Business and Professions Code sections 6101 and 6102 with respect to the discipline of attorneys convicted of crimes. (See Bus. & Prof. Code section 6087.) For purposes of this rule, a judgment of conviction is deemed final when the availability of appeal has been exhausted and the time for filing a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court on direct review of the judgment of conviction has elapsed and no petition has been filed, or if filed the petition has been denied or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed. The State Bar Court must impose or recommend discipline in conviction matters as in other disciplinary proceedings. The power conferred upon the State Bar Court by this rule includes the power to place attorneys on interim suspension under subdivisions (a) and (b) of section 6102, and the power to vacate, delay the effective date of, and temporarily stay the effect of such orders.

- 59. Rule 9.10(a) explicitly confers jurisdiction to Defendant State Bar Court to exercise the statutory powers set forth in Bus. & Prof. Code Sections 6101 and 6102, citing to Bus. & Prof. Code section 6087. Section 6087 gives Defendant California Supreme Court discretion to delegate to the State Bar the requirement of Section 6102(h) to prescribe rules for the practice and procedure in proceedings conducted pursuant to Sections 6101 and 6102.
- 60. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Section 6086 gives Defendant Board of Trustees the discretion to provide by rule the mode of procedure in all cases of complaints against members. Section 6086.5 commands the Board of Trustees to establish a State Bar Court, to act in its place and stead in the determination of disciplinary and reinstatement proceedings and proceedings pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 6007 to the extent provided by rules adopted by the Board of Trustees. Section 6086.5 contains a delegation of authority to the State Bar Court to exercise the powers and authority vested in the Board of Trustees. Furthermore, for the purposes of Sections 6007, 6043, 6049, 6049.2, 6050, 6051, 6052, 6077 (excluding the first sentence), 6078, 6080, 6081, and 6082, "board" includes the State Bar Court. Finally, under Section 6086.5, the State Bar Court is precluded from adopting rules of professional conduct or rules of procedure, but the Executive Committee of the State Bar Court may adopt rules of practice for

the conduct of all proceedings within its jurisdiction, which rules may not conflict with the rules of procedure adopted by the board, unless approved by the Supreme Court.

- 61. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6086.7 (a)(1) commands a court to notify the State Bar of a final order of contempt imposed against an attorney that may involve grounds warranting discipline under Chapter 4 of the Business and Professions Code, consisting of sections 6000-6238. Paragraph (c) of Section 6086.7 commands Defendant State Bar to investigate any matter reported under this section as to the appropriateness of initiating disciplinary action against the attorney.
- 62. Said State Bar investigation is delegated, by State Bar Rule 2101, from Defendant State Bar to Defendant OCTC, the delegation consisting of "exclusive jurisdiction to review inquiries and complaints, conduct investigations and determine whether to file notices of disciplinary charges in the State Bar Court."
- 63. Defendant Board of Trustee's State Bar Rules pertaining to Defendant OCTC investigations are State Bar Rules 2401 through 2410.
- 64. Rule 2401 limits the purpose of investigations to the issue of whether there is reasonable cause to believe that a member of the State Bar has violated a provision of the State Bar Act or the Rules of Professional Conduct and if there is sufficient evidence to support the allegations of misconduct.
- 65. Rule 2409 requires Defendant OCTC, prior to filing a Notice of Disciplinary Charges, to notify the member in writing of the allegations forming the basis for the complaint or investigation.
- 66. The State Bar Rules promulgated by Defendant Board of Trustees regarding "Conviction Proceedings" are set forth in Title 5 (Discipline), Division 6 (Special Proceedings) Chapter 2 (Conviction Proceedings) of the State Bar Rules of Procedure, Rules 5.340 5.346.
 - 67. State Bar Rule 5.340 states:

Rule 5.340 Nature of Proceedings

These rules apply to proceedings that result from a member's criminal conviction and are held under Business and Professions Code §§ 6101 and 6102, California Rules of Court, rule 9.10, and these Rules of Procedure of the State Bar.

COMPLAINT

- 68. State Bar Rule 5.341 provides that conviction proceedings are initiated in the Review Department of the State Bar Court when the Office of the Chief Trial Counsel files a certified copy of the record of conviction.
- Review Department to examine the record of conviction and gives it the discretion to interimly suspend the member until a further order of the Review Department or until final disposition of the conviction proceeding, but only if any ground for suspension set forth in Business and Professions Code § 6102(a) is present. Paragraph B authorizes either party to, within 10 days after the initial record of conviction is filed, to file a brief addressing whether grounds for interim suspension under § 6102(a) are present. Paragraph C pertains to misdemeanor convictions. It provides that in cases involving misdemeanor convictions, the Review Department, on its own or on motion of any party, may direct the Hearing Department to conduct a hearing for the sole purpose of resolving factual issues as to whether there is probable cause to believe that the conviction involved moral turpitude, and if found, to make a recommendation whether interim suspension should be imposed. Paragraph D provides for motions filed in the Review Department to vacate, delay the effective date of, or temporarily stay the effect of an order of interim suspension.
- 70. State Bar Rule 5.343 pertains to summary disbarment. The rule authorizes

 Defendant OCTC to file a motion for the member's summary disbarment under Business and

 Professions Code § 6102(c).
- 71. State Bar Rule 5.344 pertains to Final Convictions not subject to summary disbarment. It directs the Review Department to refer the case to the Hearing Department to hear the case and decide the issues in the order of referral.
- 72. State Bar Rule 5.345 pertains to the proceedings in the Hearing Department.

 Paragraph A requires the Clerk to file and serve under State Bar Rule 5.25 a notice of hearing on conviction. Paragraph B pertains to the filing by the member of a response. Paragraph C pertains to what happens if the member does not file a response. Paragraph D defines what documents constitute the State Bar Record.

- 73. State Bar Rule 5.346 provides that all rules of procedure apply except rules that by their terms apply only to other specific proceedings and do not apply in conviction proceedings, and Rules 5.80-5.86 (default) apply as modified by these conviction proceedings rules.
- 74. No conviction proceedings under Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102 have been filed in Defendant California Supreme Court, and to date, Defendant California Supreme Court has issued no orders regarding Dickstein's misdemeanor criminal contempt conviction.
- 75. No proceedings regarding interim suspension under State Bar Rule 5.342 took place. Defendant State Bar Court Review Department did not interimly suspend Dickstein (State Bar Rule 5.342(A)); Defendant OCTC did not file a brief addressing whether grounds for interim suspension under § 6102(a) are present (Rule 5.342(B)), nor did Defendant State Bar Court Review Department make a referral to the Hearing Department on the sole issue of whether Dickstein's conviction involved moral turpitude (Rule 5.342(C)).
- 76. Defendant OCTC did not file a motion for Dickstein's summary disbarment under Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(c) (Rule 5.343).
- 77. Defendant OCTC did not commence an investigation under Bus. & Prof. Code §
 Section 6086.7 to determine the appropriateness of initiating disciplinary action against
 Dickstein based upon his final conviction of contempt.
 - 78. Defendant OCTC did not provide Dickstein with a Rule 2409 notice.
 - 79. Defendant OCTC did not file a notice of disciplinary action.
- 80. Pleadings that have been filed on behalf of Defendant OCTC in the Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102 conviction proceeding currently pending against Dickstein list Defendants Jayne Kim, Joseph R. Carlucci, Charles A. Murray and William Todd as counsel for Defendant OCTC.
- 81. Dickstein's conviction being a criminal misdemeanor, the sole issue before Defendant State Bar Court is whether the conviction, or the circumstances surrounding the conviction, involved moral turpitude.
- 82. In the absence of a finding of "moral turpitude" in either the conviction itself or the circumstances surrounding the conviction, the conviction proceedings must, as a matter of

law, be dismissed pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(e).

- 83. Required dismissal of the conviction proceedings precludes having a hearing on the issue of "other misconduct warranting discipline."
- 84. Defendant State Bar Court Review Department has no statutory nor delegated authority to make a referral to Defendant State Bar Court Hearing Department regarding "other misconduct warranting discipline." The referral of the Review Department, the proceedings on that portion of the referral in the hearing department, and prosecution of that referral by OCTC, being in the absence of jurisdiction, denies Dickstein both substantive and procedural due process in violation of Federal Constitution Fourteenth Amendment proscriptions.
- 85. Despite having been made aware of its lack of jurisdiction and violation of due process under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution regarding the "other misconduct warranting discipline" referral, Defendants Board of Trustees, State Bar Court, Joann M. Remke, Judith A. Epstein, Catherine D. Purcell, Lucy Armendariz, Patrice E. McElroy, Richard A. Honn, Richard A. Platel, Donald F. Miles, OCTC, Jayne Kim, Joseph R. Carlucci, Charles A. Murray, and William Todd all contend they have jurisdiction and that their process does not violate due process of law.
- 86. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6068, and State Bar Rules 5.100, 5.81(A) and 5.82 mandate not only that Dickstein appear in Defendant State Bar Court in Los Angeles for the trial of his conviction proceedings, but command that if he fails to appear, Defendant State Bar Court must enter his default, which default will result in Dickstein being deemed to have committed a crime involving moral turpitude or other misconduct warranting discipline, and Defendant State Bar Court must recommend Dickstein's disbarment.
- 87. Said Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code and State Bar Rules make no accommodation for member attorneys who live out of state and do not have the funds to travel or for lodging and meals while away from home.
- 88. Said Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code and State Bar Rules discriminate against indigent litigants and constitute a suspect classification that violates the Federal Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment.

89. Dickstein has notified Defendants State Bar Court and OCTC of his lack of funds to attend trial by filing an Affidavit of Financial Status.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Civil Rights Pursuant to Title 42 U.S.C. §1983

- 90. Dickstein realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 89 of this complaint.
- 91. In committing the acts complained of herein, i.e., refusing to allow Dickstein to voluntarily stop associating with Defendant State Bar, Defendants and each of them acted, and continue to act, under color of state law to deprive Dickstein of his U.S. Constitution, amend. I right of freedom of association, and its corollary right of freedom not to associate.
- 92. To the extent Defendants, and each or any of them, contend their conduct is authorized by state statute or state bar rule, said state statute or state bar rule violates U.S. Constitution, amend. 1.
- 93. The conduct of Defendant State Bar in charging Dickstein yearly membership fees, including subjecting him to accruing penalties and costs for their nonpayment, in collusion with Defendant California Supreme Court, have taken place in the past and will continue to take place each year in the future, in that said conduct constitutes the official custom and policy of Defendants. Accordingly, there is a genuine threat that in the immediate future Dickstein will be sent a membership fee statement requiring him to pay membership fees, thereby continuing to violate Dickstein's rights secured under U.S. Constitution, amend. I.
- 94. Defendants, and each of them, have been notified of the unconstitutionality of their conduct, and therefore their conduct in refusing to recognize Dickstein's right to associate, and his corollary right, freedom not to associate, is knowing, intentional and wilful.
- 95. The violation of Dickstein's federal civil rights will continue unless and until Defendants, and each of them, are enjoined by this Court.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Declaratory Relief Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §2201

96. Dickstein realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in

paragraphs1 through 95 of this complaint.

97. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Dickstein and Defendants concerning their respective rights and duties.

- 98. Dickstein contends so long as he no longer practices law under the authority of his State issued license, having retired from the practice of law, and no longer holds himself out as authorized to practice law in any court of the State of California, or elsewhere, and having surrendered his license to practice law, and having notified Defendants of the surrender of his license to practice law, he is by definition no longer a member of Defendant State Bar, and therefore Defendants, and each of them, are violating his rights under U.S. Constitution, amend. I by refusing to accept Dickstein's surrender of his license, by continuing to charge him membership fees, and continuing to exercise jurisdiction over him as a member of Defendant State Bar.
- 99. Defendants, and each of them, contend that they can force Dickstein to be a member of Defendant State Bar, to pay membership fees and be subject to their jurisdiction for as long as Defendant Supreme Court, in its sole authority, dictates.
- 100. Dickstein desires a judicial determination and a declaration as to his U.S.

 Constitution, amend. I right not to associate and not to be a compelled member of Defendant

 State Bar, and under the continuing jurisdiction of Defendants.
- 101. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances because Defendants, and each of them, are engaged in a continuing course of conduct designed to coerce and extort money from Dickstein in the guise of membership fees, penalties and costs, and disciplinary fees in the form of penalties, all under asserted color of state law and the exercise of jurisdiction Defendants no longer possess with respect to Dickstein.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Civil Rights Pursuant to Title 42 U.S.C. §1983

- 102. Dickstein realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs1 through 89 of this complaint.
 - 103. In committing the acts complained of herein, i.e., asserting jurisdiction over

Dickstein regarding "other misconduct warranting discipline" in a "Conviction "Proceeding" under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101 and 6102, and Rule of Court 9.10(a), Defendants State Bar, Board of Trustees, State Bar Court, OCTC, including the agents and employees of said entities, are each acting outside of their statutory and delegated jurisdictional authority, and therefore are violating Dickstein's rights to equal protection of the law and due process of law under U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV.

- 104. Defendants, and each of them, have been notified of the unconstitutionality of their conduct, and therefore their conduct in refusing to recognize Dickstein's rights to due process and equal protection under U.S. Constitution, amend XIV is knowing, intentional and wilful.
- 105. The acts of said Defendants, and each of them, in asserting jurisdiction in a conviction proceeding of "other misconduct warranting discipline" is ongoing in the case of *In re Dickstein*, so there is a genuine threat that said defendants will continue to act without jurisdiction, and will continue to violate Dickstein's civil rights unless enjoined by this Court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Declaratory Relief Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §2201

- 106. Dickstein realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 102 through 105 of this complaint.
- 107. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Dickstein and Defendants concerning the jurisdiction of Defendants State Bar, Board of Trustees, State Bar Court, and OCTC, including the agents and employees of said entities to proceed in a Conviction Proceeding authorized under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6101-6102 and Court Rule 9.10(a) to inquire into whether Dickstein engaged in "other misconduct warranting discipline."
- 108. Dickstein contends that, having been convicted of a misdemeanor criminal contempt, the only authority/jurisdiction of the named Defendants under applicable statutes and delegated authority is to enquire if the crime, or circumstances surrounding the crime, involved moral turpitude, and if not, the conviction proceedings against him must be dismissed pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(e).

- 109. Defendants, and each of them, contend that even if the misdemeanor crime, or circumstances surrounding the crime, of which Dickstein was convicted did not involve moral turpitude, they can ignore the mandatory requirements of Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(e) to dismiss, and may proceed to determine if Dickstein engaged in some non-specified "other misconduct warranting discipline" without the necessity of first conducting an investigation by the OCTC, notifying Dickstein of the investigation and giving him an opportunity to respond, and filing a separate disciplinary proceeding which identifies the state statute or rule allegedly violated by Dickstein, all of which is required under the California statutes and State Bar Rules identified herein above.
- 110. Dickstein desires a judicial determination and a declaration as to his U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV right not to stand trial in the absence of jurisdictional authority and therefore in violation of his rights to equal protection and due process of law under said U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV.
- 111. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances because Defendants, and each of them, are currently engaged in a continuing State Bar Court proceeding designed to coerce and extort money from Dickstein in the guise of disciplinary fees in the form of penalties, under the color of state law, and in the absence of statutory or delegated jurisdictional authority.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Civil Rights Pursuant to Title 42 U.S.C. §1983

- 112. Dickstein realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 89 of this complaint.
- 113. In promulgating and enforcing State Bar Rules that deny Dickstein access to the State Bar Court to defend himself based solely upon his indigent status, Defendants, and each of them, are violating Dickstein's rights to equal protection of the law and due process of law under U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV.
- 114. Defendants, and each of them, have been notified of Dickstein's indigent status, but nonetheless contend that if he does not personally appear at a trial fourteen hundred miles

from his residence, applicable statutes and rules require he be held in default and subject to summary disbarment and the imposition of disciplinary costs in the form of penalties.

115. The acts of said Defendants, and each of them, in denying Dickstein access to the State Bar Court based on his indigency is ongoing in the case of *In re Dickstein*, trial being currently set to commence on October 30, 2012, and there is a genuine threat said conduct will continue unless enjoined by this Court.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Declaratory Relief Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §2201

- 116. Dickstein realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 112 through 115 of this complaint.
- 117. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Dickstein and Defendants concerning the federal constitutionality of the statutes and state bar rules requiring Dickstein to be held in default and subject to summary disbarment and imposition of disciplinary costs in the form of penalties based solely upon Dickstein's indigency.
- 118. Dickstein contends that having established his indigency by uncontested affidavit, he can not be denied access to the State Bar Court to defend charges against him because he lacks funds to travel from Oklahoma to Los Angeles, California, and to pay for lodging and food while away from his home, and the statutes and Defendant State Bar Rules to the contrary discriminate against him, and others similarly situated, based on the suspect classification of financial indigency.
- 119. Defendants, and each of them, contend said statutes and State Bar Rules are not discriminatory, do not violate Dickstein's rights to due process and equal protection under U.S. Constitution, amend. XIV.
- 120. Dickstein desires a judicial determination and a declaration as to his U.S.

 Constitution, amend. XIV right to access to the State Bar Court to defend the allegations against him in an ongoing State Bar Court conviction proceeding.
- 121. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances because Defendants, and each of them, are currently engaged in an ongoing State

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Bar Court proceeding with trial scheduled to commence on October 30, 2012.

WHEREFORE, Dickstein moves this Court for a judicial declaration that the defendants, and each of them, are violating Dickstein's rights under U.S. Constitution, amends. I and XIV, and for prospective injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants, and each of them, from violating Dickstein's rights under U.S. Constitution, amends. I and XIV, and for such other and further relief as is proper under the circumstances, including the granting of his costs and attorney's fees as a private attorney general as authorized under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 or other applicable law.

Dated: August 22, 2012.

A. Dickstein

COMPLAINT

1 2 3 4	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL JAYNE KIM, No. 174614 CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL JOSEPH R. CARLUCCI, No. 172309 DEPUTY CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL				
5 6 7	WILLIAM TODD, No. 259194 DEPUTY TRIAL COUNSEL 1149 South Hill Street Los Angeles, California 9001-5-2299 Telephone: (213) 765-1491				
- 8 - 9					
10	STATE BAR COURT				
11	HEARING DEPARTMENT - LOS ANGELES				
12					
13	In the Matter of:) Case No. 10-C-07932			
14	JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,) THE STATE BAR'S PRETRIAL STATEMENT) AND EXHIBIT LIST			
15 16	No. 70638,) Pretrial Conf.: August 8, 2012 at 11:30 a.m.) Trial: August 15, 2012 @ 1:30 p.m.			
17	A Member of the State Bar.) (State Bar Ct. Rules of Prac., Rule 1223; Rules) Proc. Of State Bar. rule 5.101)			
19	The State Bar of California Office of the Chief Trial Counsel ("State Bar"), by and				
20	through Deputy Trial Counsel William Todd, submits the following Pretrial Statement pursuant				
21	to rule 1223 of the Rules of Practice of the S	tate Bar Court and rule 5.101 of the Rules of			
22	Procedure of the State Bar of California.				
23	(a) <u>PARTY</u>				
24	This Pretrial Statement is filed on behalf of the State Bar of California.				
25	(b) <u>SUBSTANCE OF THE PROCEEDING</u>				
26	Respondent appears before the court in accordance with this court's Notice of Hearing				
27	on Conviction served January 27, 2012 following Respondent's conviction under 18 United				
28	States Code section 401 (3), criminal conter	npt. It is the State Bar's position that Respondent's			
		Exhibit B, Page 1			

1 conviction does not involve moral turpitude, but does constitute other misconduct warranting 2 discipline. 3 (c) **UNDISPUTED FACTS** 4 The parties have agreed on a stipulation as to undisputed facts as of July 13, 2012, and 5 intend to file it as soon as respondent returns an original signature to OCTC. 6 (d) **DISPUTED ISSUES** 7 The only substantive dispute here is the level of discipline. 8 (e) **DISPOSITION SOUGHT** 9 The State bar seeks a two (2) year suspension, stayed, with six (6) months actual, two 10 (2) years probation with standard conditions, Ethics School (or equivalent) and MPRE passage. 11 This proposed discipline is consistent with *In re Ross* (1990) 51 Cal.3d 451. 12 The State Bar reserves the right to modify its recommendation at the conclusion of trial 13 in this matter. 14 **(f) POINTS OF LAW** 15 There are no disputed points of law in this case. 16 (g) WITNESSES TO BE CALLED 17 The State Bar intends to call the following witnesses during the culpability phase of the trial in this matter: 18 19 (a) Respondent JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN, 3263 S Erie Ave. Tulsa. Oklahoma, 74135; the existence of other misconduct warranting discipline arising from a 20 criminal conviction. 21 22 (h) **FURTHER DISCOVERY OR MOTIONS** 23 None. 24 (i) **STIPULATIONS** On July 13, 2012, the parties tentatively agreed upon a set of undisputed facts which 25 acknowledge Respondent's conviction. If Respondent follows through and signs the statement, it 26

Exhibit B, Page 2

will be filed as soon as it is received by the State Bar.

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1		The Court should be mindful that Respondent is attempting to have the State Bar stipular
2	to fact	s that are irrelevant to this proceeding, such as dismissed allegations of misconduct from
3	the ear	rly 1990s and opinion on his competence as an attorney. However, the State Bar refuses to
4	stipula	ate to any facts not material to the scope of this proceeding as described in Rule 1223 (c) o
5	the Ru	les of Practice.
6	(i)	AMENDMENTS, DISMISSALS
7		None.
8	(k)	SETTLEMENT DISCUSSION
9		Respondent is only willing to accept dismissal as resolution of this matter.
10	(1)	BIFURCATION, SEPARATE TRIAL OR ISSUES
11		No bifurcation or separate trial is warranted in this matter.
12	(m)	LIMITATION OF EXPERTS
13		There are no expert witnesses.
14	(n)	ESTIMATE OF TRIAL TIME
15		The parties estimate that the culpability phase of the trial will last 1 day.
16	(0)	CLAIM OF PRIVILEGE OR WORK PRODUCT
17		There are no claims of privilege or work product.
18	(p)	FAILURE TO COOPERATE
19		There is no failure to cooperate.
20	(p)	MISCELLANEOUS
21		None.
22		Respectfully submitted,
23		THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA
24		OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL
25		
26	DATE	ED: July 16, 2012 BY: William Todd
27		Deputy Trial Counsel
28		

Exhibit B, Page 3

State Bar Court - Exhibit Records

[X] State Bar

Case Name: In the Matter of

Page 1 of 2

Case Number: 10-C-07932

Trial Date: August 15-16, 2012

JEFFREY ALAN

DICKSTEIN

[]

Case Administrator: Lauretta Cramer

Hearing Judge:

Honorable Patrice E. McElroy

*Exhibit No./Letter	of the first of the control of the first of the first of the control of	Identified	Admitted	Denied	Withdrawn	Judicially Noticed
1.	Certified copy of Respondent's Registration Card on file in the Membership Records Department of the State Bar of California dated July 13, 2012, 2012 (2 pages).					
2.	Certified copy of Respondent's Address History on file in the Membership Records Department of the State Bar of California dated July 13, 2012 (3 pages).					
3.	Copy of Notice and Order of Criminal Contempt Proceedings in Case No. 3:10mc63/MCR/EMT, filed August 18, 2010 (9 pages).					
4.	Copy of Bench Minutes in Case No. 3:10mc63/MCR, October 25, 2010 (2 pages).					
5.	Copy of Notice of Appeal in Case No. 3:10mc63/MCR/EMT October 29, 2010 (2 pages).					
6.	Copy of Order and Judgement of Criminal Contempt in Case No. 3:10mc63/MCR/EMT, November 24, 2010 (14 pages).					
7.	Copy of Court of Appeal Opinion on Respondent's Appeal, 3:10mc63/MCR/EMT, August 9, 2011 (16 pages).				olt B, Page	

		State Bar Court	– Exhibit	Records			
[X] State	Bar						
[]						P	age 2 of 2
	: In the Matter of	Case Number: 10-C-07932		Trial Date: August 15-16, 2012			
JEFFREY .		Case Administrator: Lauretta Cramer					
Hearing Jud Honorable	Patrice E. McElroy						
******	Describe in det	ription	TA LIGIS			Withdrawn	
No./Letter	name, type, date,	number of pages, or	TOCHNITED.	Aumited	Denieu	WILLIAM I	Noticed
47/4/7/4	check	number)	ў				
8.	Copy of Court of A Entering Judgment 3:10mc63/MCR/EM page).						
9.	Copy of Civil Cours 3:10mc63/MCR/EM	t Docket in Case No. IT (11 pages).					
					•		

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

CASE NUMBER: 10-C-07932

I, the undersigned, over the age of eighteen (18) years, whose business address and place of employment is the State Bar of California, 1149 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90015, declare that I am not a party to the within action; that I am readily familiar with the State Bar of California's practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service; that in the ordinary course of the State Bar of California's practice, correspondence collected and processed by the State Bar of California would be deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day; that I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date on the envelope or package is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing contained in the affidavit; and that in accordance with the practice of the State Bar of California for collection and processing of mail, I deposited or placed for collection and mailing in the City and County of Los Angeles, on the date shown below, a true copy of the within

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THE STATE BAR'S PRETRIAL STATEMENT AND EXHIBIT LIST

in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing at Los Angeles, on the date shown below, addressed to:

Jeffrey Alan Dickstein Jeffrey A. Dickstein 3263 S Erie Ave Tulsa, OK 74135

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at Los Angeles, California, on the date shown below.

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DATED: July 16, 2012

| Dill DD: <u>July 10, 2012</u>

Signed:

Paula Heider Declarant

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STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

STATE BAR COURT OF CALIFORNIA HEARING DEPARTMENT – SAN FRANCISCO

In the Matter of) Case No.: 10-C-07932-PEM
JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,) ODDED DENVING MEMOD ANDUM
Member No. 70638,	ORDER DENYING MEMORANDUM SEEKING DISMISSAL FOR WANT OF JURISDICTION
A Member of the State Bar.)

This matter is before the court on respondent JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN'S August 8, 2012 memorandum of law seeking the dismissal of this proceeding for want of jurisdiction.¹

The issues in this conviction proceeding are whether the facts and circum stances surrounding respondent's criminal conviction involved (1) moral turpitude (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 6101, 6102) or (2) other misconduct warranting discipline (e.g., In re Kelley (1990) 52 Cal.3d 487, 494) and, if so, what is the appropriate level discipline. (§§ 6101, 6102; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 9.10(a); Rules Proc. of State Bar, rule 5.340, et seq.; see also In re Paguirigan (1998) 25 Cal.4th 1, 3, fn.1 [conviction proceedings now "originate in the [State Bar Court] Review Department, which may order hearings in the Hearing Department on specific issues when necessary"].)

Respondent inaptly titled his memorandum as a memorandum of law regarding issues to be determined at the pretrial conference.

Respondent admits that sections 6101 and 6102 authorize the California Supreme Court and the State Bar Court to determine whether the facts and circumstances surrounding his conviction involved moral turpitude, but denies that those sections authorize the courts to determine whether the facts and circumstances surrounding his conviction involved other misconduct warranting discipline. In short, respondent contends that neither the Supreme Court nor the State Bar Court has jurisdiction to determine whether an attorney's conviction involved other misconduct warranting discipline.

Moreover, according to respondent, because the State Bar "concedes that [his] conviction does not involve moral turpitude," the State Bar Court must dismiss the present case for want of jurisdiction.

To be certain, neither section 6101 nor section 6102 mentions "other misconduct warranting discipline." And, as respondent aptly notes, section 6102, subdivision (e) clearly provides that if, after a hearing, no moral turpitude is found, the conviction proceeding is to be dismissed. However, contrary to respondent's contention, the Supreme Court is not bound by any legislative enactment dealing with attorney discipline. In fact, the Legislature itself has long declared that nothing in the State Bar Act (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 6000, et seq.) is to "be construed as limiting or altering the powers of the Supreme Court of this State to disbar or discipline members of the bar as this power existed" before the State Bar Act was first enacted in 1927. (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 6087.)

Similarly, and more specific to the issue at hand, the Legislature has also explicitly declared that nothing in, inter alia, section 6101 or section 6102 "limits the inherent power of the Supreme Court to discipline, including to summarily disbar, any attorney." Accordingly, it is clear that sections 6101 and 6102 cannot be construed in isolation, but must be construed in light of the Supreme Court cases dealing with those two sections.

The Supreme Court cases under sections 6101 and 6102 that have involved the other-misconduct-warranting-discipline standard (e.g., In re Kelley (1990) 52 Cal.3d 487, 492; In re Strick (1983) 34 Cal.3d 891, 897; In re Higbie (1972) 6 Cal.3d 562, 569; In re Langford (1966) 64 Cal.2d 489, 490) have effectively amended sections 6101 and 6102 so that those two sections are read to include not only the moral-turpitude standard, but also the other-misconduct-warranting-discipline standard. Respondent's contentions to the contrary are meritless. (Cf. Merco Constr. Engineers, Inc. v. Municipal Court (1978) 21 Cal.3d 724, 728-729 [legislative enactment inconsistent with judicial rule relating to licensing of attorneys "must give way"].)

<u>ORDER</u>

The court orders that respondent's August 8, 2012 memorandum of law seeking the dismissal of this proceeding for want of jurisdiction under sections 6101 and 6102 is **DENIED**.

Dated: August 27, 2012.

PAT McELROY

Judge of the State Bar Court

STATE BAR COURT OF CALIFORNIA	For Clerk's Use Only:	FILED
HEARING DEPARTMENT		MAY 3 0 2012 P
		STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO
180 Howard St., 6th Fl., San Francisco, CA 94105		
In the Matter of:	Case No(s). 10-C-0793	32-PEM
JEFFREY DICKSTEIN Member No. 70638	STATUS	CONFERENCE ORDER
A Member of the State Bar.	Date: May 29, 2012	Time: 9:30 am
APPEARANCES:		
Office of Trials by: WILLIAM TODD Named Party by JEFFREY DI		Named Party's Counsel by:
···	Person	In Person
	ephone	Telephone
☐ No Appearance ☐ No	Appearance	☐ No Appearance
Further Status Conference: In person Pretrial Conference: In person Pretrial Statement/Proposed Exhibits Due Rules of Practice of The State Bar Court.	Telephonic Telephonic August 8 days before Pretrial Confere	Calendar Calendar Calendar Calendar
SETTLEMENT: Counsel shall meet and confer in person or by telephon conference. The parties waive their right to have the settlement confidence.	•	•
Settlement Conference: In Person Telephonic An original and one copy of settlement position statement		
conference. Stipulation to be filed by		
REFERRAL: This matter is referred to the State Bar Court's Alternat for at	ive Discipline Program. A s with Judge	status conference is scheduled This will
foratatbe anIn Person Telephonic status conference		washalakuran - Amerika Manadarak - Amerika - A
OTHER ORDERS: Discovery Period Ends/Extended to June 4, 2012 Motion of Deputy Trial Counsel; Respondent/A Granted Denied See: "Other", I Other: Hearing dates ten 21n the same A must dearlung whether the Conviction Service of this order is waived that the other 1990 He in aldered is Changed IT IS SO ORDERED.	pplicant/Petitioner; Coubelow. The motion to display moral purply to ever if the colorier was	de + Prepondent o on notice de + Prepondent o on notice abbonot through named heraland conduct warranting desopline.
Dated : May 21 2012	PAT McELROY Judge of the State Ba	

JEFFREY A. DICKSTEIN Cal. Bar No. 70638 3263 S Erie Ave Tulsa, OK 74135 (918) 271-3374 FILED
AUG 0 3 2012
STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO

STATE BAR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

HEARING DEPARTMENT - SAN FRANCISCO

In the Matter of:)	Case No. 10-C-07932-PEM
JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,)	MOTION TO QUASH TRIAL SUBPOENA
A Member of the State Bar, No. 70638.)	
)	

Comes now Jeffrey Alan Dickstein (hereinafter "Dickstein") who moves the Court for an order quashing the trial subpoena attached hereto as Exhibit A.¹ In support thereof, the following showing is made.

FACTS:

- On Monday, July 30, 2012, Dickstein received in his mailbox at his residence,
 3263 Erie Ave, Tulsa, OK, an envelope from William S. Todd, Deputy Trial Counsel for the
 State Bar of California.
- 2. The envelope contained only a document, purportedly signed by William S. Todd, entitled "Trial Subpoena" with the box checked "For Personal Appearance." See Exhibit A.
- The Trial Subpoena commands Dickstein's appearance to testify on August 15,
 2012 at the State Bar Court, 1148 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90015-2299. See

^{1.} Neither the order of objections presented, nor their inclusion, shall be deemed to be a waiver of those objections that might be inconsistent with others, nor shall it be a waiver of Dickstein' continuing challenge to the jurisdiction of the State Bar Court and the State of California.

Exhibit A.

4. There is no court proceeding scheduled for August 15, 2012 in Los Angeles,

California. Trial is scheduled for September 11, 2012 in San Francisco, California.

AUTHORITY:

State Bar of California Rule of Procedure 5.62 governs "Trial Subpoenas." It states:

- (A) Who May Issue a Subpoena. Any party may issue trial subpoenas under Business and Professions Code §§ 6049(c) and 6085 and Code of Civil Procedure § 1985. And any party may compel another party to testify or produce documents at trial by serving a notice to appear under Code of Civil Procedure § 1987.
- (B) Service. Subject to possible reimbursement of costs under rules 5.129-5.132, the party issuing a trial subpoena must:
 - (1) serve a copy of the subpoena on the persons or entities required;
 - (2) obtain proper proof of service; and
 - (3) pay witness fees or expenses.

California Code of Civil Procedure § 1987 requires the subpoena be served personally, and at the time of personal service, giving or offering witness fees:

(a) Except as provided in Sections 68097.1 to 68097.8, inclusive, of the Government Code, the service of a subpoena is made by delivering a copy, or a ticket containing its substance, to the witness personally, giving or offering to the witness at the same time, if demanded by him or her, the fees to which he or she is entitled for travel to and from the place designated, and one day's attendance there.

California Code of Civil Procedure § 1989 excludes the jurisdiction to compel

Dickstein's attendance through a Trial Subpoena or Notice to Appear:

A witness, including a witness specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1987, is not obliged to attend as a witness before any court, judge, justice or any other officer, unless the witness is a resident within the state at the time of service.

California Government Code § 68097 provides a witness can not be compelled to appear

in the absence of the payment of his fees:

Witnesses in civil cases may demand the payment of their mileage and fees for one day, in advance, and when so demanded may not be compelled to attend until the allowances are paid.

ARGUMENT:

The Trial Subpoena is invalid, and Dickstein can not be compelled to appear or held in contempt for failing to appear, for one or more of the following reasons:

- 1. The Trial Subpoena was not personally served;
- 2. Witness fees were not paid or offered;²
- 3. The Trial Subpoena compels attendance at a date, time and place in which no proceeding is scheduled;
- 4. The State Bar, its Courts, officers and employees all lack jurisdiction to compel Dickstein's attendance at trial, by Trial Subpoena or Notice to Appear, because Dickstein is not Resident in the State of California.

Dickstein is getting sick and tired of being the victim of the harassment of the State Bar through its abusive process and abject refusal to follow the applicable Constitution, statutes, and Rules of the State Bar Court, Rules of Procedure and Rules of Practice. Unless the Office of Chief Trial Counsel wants to admit it is ignorant of the relevant law, its conduct in issuing the current Trial Subpoena must be considered a wilful violation of that law.

The Office of Chief Trial Counsel knows Dickstein does not have funds to travel from Oklahoma to California, and full knows there is no proceeding in Los Angeles on August 15,

^{2.} The illegal service of the Trial Subpoena by mail precluded the opportunity to demand witness fees at the time of service.

Dickstein also interposes an objection under the Fifth Amendment to being called as a witness³ based on the following:

- 1. Dickstein is currently charged with some unspecified conduct warranting discipline;
- 2. The State Bar contends it is acting on behalf of the California Supreme Court and the California Supreme Court has absolute total discretion to do anything it wants to attorneys under its inherent authority;
- 3. The State Bar contends it does not have to tell Dickstein ahead of trial what the unspecified conduct is nor the California rules or statutes the unspecified conduct violated;
- 4. The proceedings in Florida District Court involving the same issues turned criminal, and the District Court Judge used Dickstein's tone of voice as one of the basis for bringing the contempt action.

WHEREFORE, Dickstein moves the Court for an order quashing the Trial Subpoena, and a further order directed to the Office of the Chief Trial Counsel not to serve another trial subpoena or notice to appear on Dickstein, there being a complete absence of jurisdiction to

///
///
///
///

^{3.} Dickstein is not claiming a witness privilege not to testify; Dickstein is claiming his right to remain silent.

compel his attendance as he is not resident in the State of California.

Dated: July 31, 2012.

Jeffrey A. Dickstein

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Kellie Ward, a person over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action, residing at 4400 W. Princeton St, Broken Arrow, OK 74012, in Tulsa County, served by mail in said county, a copy of the foregoing document, by depositing in the United States mail, on July 31, 2012, a sealed envelope containing said document with postage thereon fully prepaid, addressed to:

Deputy Trial Counsel William Todd State Bar of California 1149 South Hill Street Los Angeles, California 90015-2299

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 18, 2012 at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Kellie Ward



THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL

SUBPOENA

(California Business and Professions Code Sections 6049 to 6052 and 6069)

In	the N	latter of			Case 1	No. 10-C-07932
JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,		TRIA	AL SUBPOENA			
	638,) ⊠	For Personal Appearance
A	Mem	ber of the	State Bar.)	
					j□	Production of Documents and Things
					ز	
TE	TE ST	ATE BA	R OF CALIFOR	326		n Dickstein Erie Avenue 74135
1.			ORDERED TO A			AS A WITNESS in this proceeding before a Judge of the
	Date	e: August	: 15, 2012	Time: 1:30 p.r	n.	Place: THE STATE BAR COURT 1149 South Hill Street
						Los Angeles, California 90015-2299 Telephone: (213) 765-1000
2.	YOU	ARE FURT	HER ORDERED AS F			
	A.		This subpoena is direct scope and requirement #1.	ted to a financial inst s of the above entitled	itution. The State Bar pro	e production of financial records described in this subpoena is consistent with the occeeding. You are ordered to produce the financial records described in attachment
	B.		Trust Account Records. There is reasonable cause to believe that the financial records described in attachment #1 pertain to trust accounts which the member of the State Bar of California who is the subject of these proceedings must maintain in accordance with the California Rules of Professional Conduct. All members of the State Bar have irrevocably authorized disclosure of trust account records to the State Bar of California by operation of law (California Business and Professions Code section 6069(a)).			
	C.		Non-Trust Financial declaration in support			ou are ordered to produce the documents and things described in attachment #1. A sattachment #2.
	D.	X	Ordered to Appear is	Person		
	E.		attachment #1, along sections 1271 and 1560 records. Seal the envename and date and time the State Bar Court at	with an affidavit of the Det seq. (1) Place a co- elope. (2) Attach a co- e, and place from para 1149 South Hill Street	e Custodian oppy of the rec py of this sul graph I above Los Angeles	dered to produce true, legible, and durable copies of the documents described in of Records, in lieu of personal appearance pursuant to California Evidence Code cords in an envelope (or other wrapper). Enclose your original declaration with the abpoena to the envelope or write on the envelope the case name and number, your e. (3) Place this first envelope in an outer envelope, seal it and mail it to the Clerk of s, California 90015-2299. (4) Mail a copy of your declaration to the undersigned as ingeles, California 90015-2299.
3.		re entitled to ess records.	witness fees and mileag	e actually traveled bot	h ways as pro	ovided by law. Evidence Code section 1563 governs witness fees for production of
4.	The S	tate Bar is no	t required to issue notice	es to consumers (Califo	mia Code of	Civil Procedure section 1985.3(a)(3)).
5.	YOU SUPE	ARE TO A	PPEAR AT (213) 765- RT OF THE STATE (1406. DISOBEDIEN	IA, YOU MA CE OF THI	AY CONTACT PATRICIA CASTAÑEDA BEFORE THE DATE ON WHICH IS SUBPOENA MAY BE PUNISHED AS CONTEMPT OF COURT IN THE
				E	41877	WILLIAM S. TODD, Deputy Trial Counsel Exhibit E. Page 6

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

CASE NUMBER: 10-C-07932

I, the undersigned, over the age of eighteen (18) years, whose business address and place of employment is the State Bar of California, 1149 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90015, declare that I am not a party to the within action; that I am readily familiar with the State Bar of California's practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service; that in the ordinary course of the State Bar of California's practice, correspondence collected and processed by the State Bar of California would be deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day; that I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date on the envelope or package is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing contained in the affidavit; and that in accordance with the practice of the State Bar of California for collection and processing of mail, I deposited or placed for collection and mailing in the City and County of Los Angeles, on the date shown below, a true copy of the within

TRIAL SUBPOENA

in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing at Los Angeles, on the date shown below, addressed to:

Jeffrey Alan Dickstein 3263 S Erie Ave Tulsa, OK 74135

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at Los Angeles, California, on the date shown below.

DATED: July 27, 2012

Paula Heide Declarant

ExhibiTA, PAge 2

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THE STATE BAR COURT

PIFN . /

FILED

JEFFREY A. DICKSTEIN Cal. Bar No. 70638 3263 S Erie Ave Tulsa, OK 74135 (918) 271-3374

AUG 2 0 2012

STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

STATE BAR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

HEARING DEPARTMENT - SAN FRANCISCO

In the Matter of:)	Case No. 10-C-07932-PEM
JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,)	MOTION TO QUASH NOTICE IN
A Member of the State Bar, No. 70638.)	LIEU OF SUBPOENA
		Status Conf: Aug. 20, 2012, 9:30 a.m.

Comes now Jeffrey Alan Dickstein (hereinafter "Dickstein") who moves the Court for an order quashing the Notice in Lieu of Subpoena dated August 10, 2012, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.¹ In support thereof, the following showing is made.

FACTS:

- On Tuesday, August 14, 2012, Dickstein received in his mailbox at his residence,
 3263 Erie Ave, Tulsa, OK, an envelope from William S. Todd, Deputy Trial Counsel for the
 State Bar of California.
- 2. The envelope contained only a document, purportedly signed by William S. Todd, a Deputy Trial Counsel on behalf of the Office of the Chief Trial Counsel, entitled "Notice in Lieu of Subpoena.
 - 3. The Notice in Lieu of Subpoena states that it was made under the authority of
 - 1. Neither the order of objections presented, nor their inclusion, shall be deemed to be a waiver of those objections that might be inconsistent with others, nor shall it be a waiver of Dickstein' continuing challenge to the jurisdiction of the State Bar Court and the State of California.

Code of Civil Procedure Section 1987. See Exhibit A.

AUTHORITY:

State Bar of California Rule of Procedure 5.62 governs "Trial Subpoenas." It states:

(A) Who May Issue a Subpoena. Any party may issue trial subpoenas under Business and Professions Code §§ 6049(c) and 6085 and Code of Civil Procedure § 1985. And any party may compel another party to testify or produce documents at trial by serving a notice to appear under Code of Civil Procedure § 1987. [Emphasis added.]

California Code of Civil Procedure § 1987(a) pertains to the service of a subpoena; section 1987(b) pertains to a notice in lieu of subpoena:

(b) In the case of the production of a party to the record of any civil action or proceeding or of a person for whose immediate benefit an action or proceeding is prosecuted or defended or of anyone who is an officer, director, or managing agent of any such party or person, the service of a subpoena upon any such witness is not required if written notice requesting the witness to attend before a court, or at a trial of an issue therein, with the time and place thereof, is served upon the attorney of that party or person. The notice shall be served at least 10 days before the time required for attendance unless the court prescribes a shorter time. If entitled thereto, the witness, upon demand, shall be paid witness fees and mileage before being required to testify. The giving of the notice shall have the same effect as service of a subpoena on the witness, and the parties shall have those rights and the court may make those orders, including the imposition of sanctions, as in the case of a subpoena for attendance before the court.

Cal. Code Civ. Proc. 1987(b) [emphasis added].

California Code of Civil Procedure § 1989 excludes the jurisdiction to compel

Dickstein's attendance through a Notice in Lieu of Subpoena just as it precludes attendance by subpoena:

A witness, including a witness specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1987, is not obliged to attend as a witness before any court, judge, justice or any other officer, unless the witness is a resident within the state at the time of service.

Cal. Code Civ. Proc. 1989 [emphasis added].

ARGUMENT:

The State Bar, its Courts, officers and employees, including the Office of Chief Trial Counsel, all lack jurisdiction to compel Dickstein's attendance at trial, by Trial Subpoena or Notice in Lieu of Subpoena, because Dickstein is not resident in the State of California.

WHEREFORE, Dickstein moves the Court for an order quashing the Notice in Lieu of Subpoena.

Dated: August 15, 2012.

Jeffrey A. Dickstein

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Kellie Ward, a person over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action, residing at 4400 W. Princeton St, Broken Arrow, OK 74012, in Tulsa County, served by mail in said county, a copy of the foregoing Motion to Quash Notice in Lieu of Subpoena, by depositing in the United States mail, on August 15, 2012, a sealed envelope containing said document with postage thereon fully prepaid, addressed to:

Deputy Trial Counsel William Todd State Bar of California 1149 South Hill Street Los Angeles, California 90015-2299

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on August 15, 2012 at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Kellie Ward

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R

1	STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL
2	JAYNE KIM, No. 174614 CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL
3	JOSEPH R. CARLUCCI, No. 172309 DEPUTY CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL
4	CHARLES A. MURRAY, No. 146069 ACTING ASSISTANT CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL
5	WILLIAM TODD, No. 259194 DEPUTY TRIAL COUNSEL
6	1149 South Hill Street Los Angeles, California 90015-2299
7	Telephone: (213) 765-1491
8	
9	
10	STATE BAR COURT
11	HEARING DEPARTMENT - LOS ANGELES
12	
13	In the Matter of: Case No. 10-C-07932
14	JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,) NOTICE IN LIEU OF SUBPOENA No. 70638,
15	
16	A Member of the State Bar.
17	TO: Jeffrey Alan Dickstein, Respondent herein:
18	Please take notice that pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1987, the State Bar of
19	California requests the attendance of Respondent, Jeffrey Alan Dickstein, at the trial in the
20	above-entitled matter, at 1:30 p.m. on October 30, 2012 or as otherwise scheduled by the Court,
21	at the State Bar Court, Los Angeles:
22	Respectfully submitted,
23	THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA
24	OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL
25	
26	DATED: August 10, 2012 BY:
27	William Todd Deputy Trial Counsel
28	EXHIBIT A P Exhibit G, Page 5

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

CASE NUMBER: 10-C-07932

I, the undersigned, over the age of eighteen (18) years, whose business address and place of employment is the State Bar of California, 1149 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90015, declare that I am not a party to the within action; that I am readily familiar with the State Bar of California's practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service; that in the ordinary course of the State Bar of California's practice, correspondence collected and processed by the State Bar of California would be deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day; that I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date on the envelope or package is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing contained in the affidavit; and that in accordance with the practice of the State Bar of California for collection and processing of mail, I deposited or placed for collection and mailing in the City and County of Los Angeles, on the date shown below, a true copy of the within

NOTICE IN LIEU OF SUBPOENA

in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing at Los Angeles, on the date shown below, addressed to:

Jeffrey Alan Dickstein 3263 S Erie Ave Tulsa, OK 74135

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at Los Angeles, California, on the date shown below.

DATED: August 10, 2012

Paula Heider Declarant

EHIBIT APZ

Exhibit G, Page 6

1	STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL				
	JAYNE KIM, No. 174614				
2	CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL				
3	JOSEPH R. CARLUCCI, No. 172309 DEPUTY CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL				
4	CHARLES A. MURRAY, No. 146069 ACTING ASSISTANT CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL				
ı	WILLIAM TODD, No. 259194				
5	DEPUTY TRIAL COUNSEL 1149 South Hill Street				
6	Los Angeles, California 90015-2299				
7	Telephone: (213) 765-1491				
8					
9	STATE BAR COURT				
10	HEARING DEPARTMENT - LOS ANGELES				
11	HEARING DEPARTMENT - LOS ANGELES				
12					
13	In the Matter of: Case No. 10-C-07932				
14	JEFFREY A. DICKSTEIN, ONOTICE TO COURT RE TELEPHONIC APPEARANCE AT TRIAL				
15	11121211111				
- 1	A Member of the State Bar.				
16	{				
17					
18	The State Bar of California, appearing by and through Deputy Trial Counsel William				
19	Todd, hereby provides the following notice to court. The State Bar has today filed and served a				
20	"Notice in Lieu of Subpoena" compelling Respondent's personal appearance at trial in this				
21	matter in the State Bar Court at 1149 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90015 on October 30,				
22	2012 at 1:30 p.m. To that end, the State Bar objects to any form of remote appearance				
23	Respondent may request, such as appearing by telephone or video conference, and should				
24	Respondent fail to appear the State Bar will move for entry of his default. The State Bar remains				
25	///				
26	///				
27	///				
28	EHHIBIT B - P/ -1- Exhibit G, Page 7				

willing to resolve the case for discipline consistent with In re Ross (1990) 51 Cal.3d 451, should Respondent so desire. Respectfully submitted, THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TRIAL COUNSEL DATED: August 10, 2012 William Todd Deputy Trial Counsel EPHIBIT B- P2 2

Exhibit G, Page 8

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

CASE NUMBER: 10-C-07932

I, the undersigned, over the age of eighteen (18) years, whose business address and place of employment is the State Bar of California, 1149 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90015, declare that I am not a party to the within action; that I am readily familiar with the State Bar of California's practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service; that in the ordinary course of the State Bar of California's practice, correspondence collected and processed by the State Bar of California would be deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day; that I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date on the envelope or package is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing contained in the affidavit; and that in accordance with the practice of the State Bar of California for collection and processing of mail, I deposited or placed for collection and mailing in the City and County of Los Angeles, on the date shown below, a true copy of the within

NOTICE TO COURT RE TELEPHONIC APPEARANCE AT TRIAL

in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing at Los Angeles, on the date shown below, addressed to:

· 13

Jeffrey Alan Dickstein 3263 S Erie Ave Tulsa, OK 74135

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at Los Angeles, California, on the date shown below.

17 | DATED: August 10, 2012

Signed:

Paula Heider Declarant

ETHIBIT B PE -1

Exhibit G, Page 9



AUG 28 2012

STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

STATE BAR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

HEARING DEPARTMENT - SAN FRANCISCO

In the Matter of)	Case No.: 10-C-07932-PEM
JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,)	ORDER DENYING MOTION TO QUASH
Member No. 70638,)	NOTICE IN LIEU OF SUBPOENA AND MOTION TO APPEAR AT TRIAL BY
A Member of the State Bar.)	TELEPHONE

This matter is before the court on respondent JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN'S August 20, 2012 motion to quash notice to appear in lieu of subpoena and July 19, 2012 motion to appear at trial by telephone or computer interface.¹

In his motion to quash, respondent seeks an order quashing the notice in lieu of subpoena that the State Bar served on respondent by mail on August 10, 2012, contending that the notice is ineffective under Code of Civil Procedure section 1989. Even if the August 10, 2012 notice to appear is ineffective under section 1989 to compel respondent's appearance at trial under the peril of contempt, the notice to appear is effective for all other purposes, including Rules of Procedure of the State Bar, rules 5.62(A), 5.81, and 5.100.

¹ Respondent inartfully titled his motion to appear at trial by telephone or computer interface as a "motion regarding State Bar rules 5.81, 5.82, 5.100 and Bus. & Prof. Code, § 6086."

Rule 5.100 provides as follows:

A member has an obligation to appear at trial unless a default has been entered and has not been vacated. Unless properly served with a trial subpoena or notice to appear at trial, the member may appear through

counsel rather than in person.

As rule 5.100 makes clear, respondent has an obligation to appear at trial in this

proceeding. (See also Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 6068, subd. (i), 6111.) In addition, the State Bar

has the right to question respondent in person at trial. (Rules Proc. of State Bar, rules 5.62(A),

5.100.)

Respondent's purported financial inability to travel to California for trial does not negate

his professional obligation as a member of the State Bar of California to appear at trial or

override the State Bar's right to question respondent in person. Nor does respondent's purported

financial inability to travel to California preclude the court from entering his default if he fails to

appear at trial.

In short, because respondent has been properly served with a notice to appear at trial, he

must personally appear when his case is called for trial; otherwise, his default will be entered if

the requirements of Rules of Procedure of the State Bar, rule 5.81(A) are satisfied.

ORDER

The court orders that respondent's August 20, 2012 motion to quash notice to appear in

lieu of subpoena and July 19, 2012 motion to appear at trial by telephone or computer interface

are both **DENIED**.

Dated: August 27, 2012.

Judge of the State Bar Court

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Exhibit H, Page 2



SEP 2 4 2012

STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

STATE BAR COURT OF CALIFORNIA HEARING DEPARTMENT – SAN FRANCISCO

In the Matter of) Cas	e No.: 10-C-07932-PEM
JEFFREY ALAN DICKSTEIN,		DER DENYING RESPONDENT'S DTION TO ABATE PENDING
Member No. 70638,		DERAL CASE RESOLUTION
A Member of the State Bar.		

On September 14, 2012, respondent Jeffrey Alan Dickstein (respondent) filed a motion to abate this matter (motion), pending resolution of a federal case which was filed by respondent on September 6, 2012.

After reviewing and considering respondent's motion and rule 5.50 of the Rules of Procedure of the State Bar, the court **DENIES** respondent's motion, no good cause for abatement having been shown.

Respondent or his counsel must appear at trial on this matter or the court will enter respondent's default for failing to appear at trial.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 24, 2012

PAT McELROY

Judge of the State Bar Court